

In the Specification:

The first full paragraph on page 9 of the specification is amended as follows:

(-)-(2S,4S)-1-(2-Hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)cytosine is referred to as an "L"-nucleoside. Since the 2 and 5 carbons of the dioxolane ring are chiral, their nonhydrogen substituents (CH₂OH and the cytosine base, respectively) can be either cis (on the same side) or trans (on opposite sides) with respect to the dioxolane ring system. The four optical isomers therefore are represented by the following configurations (when orienting the dioxolane moiety in a horizontal plane such that the oxygen in the 3-position is in front): cis (with both groups "up", which corresponds to the configuration of naturally occurring nucleosides, referred to as a "D"-nucleoside), cis (with both groups "down", which is the non-naturally occurring configuration, referred to as an "L"-nucleoside), trans (with the C2 substituent "up" and the CS substituent "down"), and trans (with the C2 substituent "down" and the CS substituent "up"). It is believed that (-)-(2S,4S)-1-(2-hydroxymethyl-1,3- -dioxolan-4-yl)cytosine or its derivative is the first example of an "L"-nucleoside that exhibits anti-tumor activity. This is surprising, in light of the fact that this "L" nucleoside configuration does not occur in nature.